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at Tuba, in the Painted Desert, Arizona. The general color of these lizards was light in tone, the ground color was pale buff and the spots of a soft rich brown which blended at the edges. The females were slightly larger than the males and invariably had a series of brilliant orange-red bars along the sides of the body and tail and along the under side of the tail. None of the males which I examined had any red color. The under sides of both sexes are pure white.

These lizards were feeding largely upon cicadas during the month of June. An examination of their stomachs showed this. On one occasion I saw a Leopard Lizard leap over two feet up and catch a cicada which was singing in a low greasewood bush.

Leopard Lizards probably lay their eggs during July, although I was unable to make any observations on their breeding habits. During the month of June I saw many adults but no young, while in August and September I saw no adults but quite a few young lizards, evidently of that year's brood. The young were about five inches in length and were slightly darker than the adults.

Errata.—In Number 1 of "Copeia," page 2, *Crotaphytes collaris* should read *Crotaphytes baileyi*.

DWIGHT FRANKLIN,
New York, N. Y.

FURTHER NOTES ON THE SALIENTIA OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

The two species of "Leopard frog," *Rana pipiens*, Schreb., and *R. sphenoccephala*, Cope, are the commonest frogs hereabout. Both species can be found everywhere, from February to November. The breeding season is not restricted to a few